

MATTER SETTLED

Commissioner Fitzgerald is Quite Satisfied.

DEPARTMENT MAY BE STARTED

Planters Will Pay All the Expenses.

Cooperative Plan to be Adopted
Some Suggestions as to Duty of the People.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of my investigation here and I believe the Government and a majority of the planters are sincere in expressing a desire to have white labor supplant the Asiatics in Hawaii."

This remark was made by Commissioner Fitzgerald yesterday afternoon, after he had made his farewell call on the officials of the Government and the planters.

"I was surprised today to find most of the planters who were lukewarm on the proposition have decided to accept the white man. I say surprised, simply because on previous conversations some of them almost objected to doing anything that would increase the cost of producing sugar. Some of them could not realize, until I presented a forcible argument, that organized American labor could have any influence in American politics, but it has from Maine to California.

"The position is plain. The tax payers, large and small, of the United States contribute by way of taxation, to the support of a navy. You have here in the harbor an American man-of-war, sent by the United States to protect Americans against injury from Asiatic labor brought here for the purpose of assisting them in making fat dividends on their investments. The United States does this for Hawaii mind you. Now then, suppose I should go back to California, and in the report which I will submit to Governor Budd say that neither the Government nor the sugar men want white labor. Where do you think either the reciprocity treaty or the annexation cause would stand? In 24 hours after that report was made public, every labor organization in the United States would meet and frame memorials to their representatives in Congress and ask them to vote against Hawaii on any proposition.

"To me this is the golden opportunity for this Government to show that it is willing to take the white laborers from the United States and populate the islands with them. Had I been forced to report against this, there would be few representatives in Congress who would dare vote a treaty to support a community unwilling to aid the laborers of America.

"From the newspapers I gather that a Japanese man-of-war is on the way to Hawaii, and that it brings a commissioner to investigate a labor difficulty. Hawaii is on the verge of international diplomatic strife, and she looks to the United States to help her out. Now, then, the cause—cheap Asiatic labor. Do you think, for a moment, that the United States will stand forever between this country and its difficulties with other Governments, when Asiatic labor is the cause of the difficulty? I think not. Every one knows that the greatest obstacle to annexation by people in the United States is the vast numbers of Asiatics here, and until now there has been no organized effort to replace them by white men. The planters have said that white men could not work in the fields, and there has been no one to combat their statement who was in a position to do so. I came here entirely unbiased and without a dollar of expense to your Government. I know the class of labor we have in California, and I was asked to see the labor done by the Japanese. I have done this and am convinced that there is no work on the plantation that white men cannot do better than Asiatics.

"I do not intend sending men here until the Department of Labor is started, and this will be done as soon as I can prepare a detailed statement of expense and character of work to be done by the department. This I will do as soon as I reach San Francisco. The planters agreed yesterday that the expense of maintenance of the department will be assumed by them.

"You will understand that the planters are not going to confine themselves to white men for laborers. That would be too radical a change. It must be done by degrees, and while the experiment is being tried the public must support the planters. They are the ones to suffer if the attempt is a failure, and they are the ones who stand to make a loss. If the plantations which employ white labor as an experiment, if the managers are willing to risk their capital to show the United States that they are willing to give Americans a chance to make a living here, then surely those managers are the ones to be supported.

"I feel that this is the last chance that will be offered. If it fails, negotiations will never be opened again."

The conditions under which white men could be engaged to work on the plantations was a matter for grave consideration by the plantation men, as well as by Mr. Fitzgerald. The question of wages was freely discussed, and then the co-operative plan was suggested. W. J. Lowrey, manager of Ewa plantation, has been an advocate of co-operation for some time and after carefully investigating the results, Mr. Fitzgerald decided that it was the best.

"To give a man a piece of land and let him work out his own salvation is

much better than to ask him to come here for wages, and pit his sweat against that of an Asiatic. He will be given every possible advantage, and if the class of laborers I send here do not prove satisfactory, then there is no use thinking any more about it.

"Regarding the appropriation mentioned by me the other night, I wish to say that Mr. Smith explained to me this morning that it was for the purpose of assisting the families of white laborers. The appropriation not being intended to pay the passage of men coming here, could not well be used for that purpose. Mr. Smith was afraid to break in upon it, and I think he is quite right."

LABOR COMMISSION.

Members Appointed by President Dole.

President Dole has appointed John Emmeluth, W. N. Armstrong and Alexander Young labor commissioners, as provided by the law of 1895. The commission of Mr. Armstrong was delivered to J. B. Castle yesterday and will be presented to him when Mr. Castle meets him in Washington.

The board will conduct its affairs somewhat on the lines of a similar department in various parts of the United States. At present, the business will be the collecting of data from labor departments throughout the world, and when this is compiled, a report will be submitted to the next Legislature and a definite plan adopted.

Mr. Armstrong will collect data from the various boards during his stay in the United States, and Premier Sedden, who called on the President when he was here a few days ago, will furnish particulars from the office of the commissioner in New Zealand. Messrs. Emmeluth, Armstrong and Young will serve without pay.

FROM SPECTATOR

Suggestions as to Duty of Government.

Membership in N. G. H. May be Rewarded—Regarding Drills.

MR. EDITOR:—As there is so much discussion going on about the N. G. H. and the Citizens' Guard, and the finding of Government positions for members of these organizations, allow me space, please, for a few remarks.

If a man enlists in the N. G. H., is it that he may say to the Government: "Now, I have enlisted and sworn allegiance to you, and in return you must secure a good, fat position for me?" If such be the case, his motive is purely mercenary, as likewise is his allegiance. So far as such a one is concerned, the name volunteer is a misnomer. He is a regular, in the full sense of that term, for he expects to be and is paid by the Government, though not directly for whatever service he renders in carrying a "gun."

If a man has any love for this country, it seems to me, he should be willing to attend drills and to turn out in its defense whenever necessary. The instruction whereby a man becomes proficient in drill and has some idea of military discipline is no secondary proposition. Whenever a man has to turn out, let the Government pay him for his time. In the United States, whenever the troops go into the field, for camping purposes, the State pays them one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) per day, with "board, room and washing."

If the Government gives the members of these various military organizations to understand that they can not come into the military with the supposition that they will get a position, but that the Government will pay them so much a day whenever ordered out (excepting drill and parades), all this talking and wrangling will be stopped.

If a man is capable of filling a certain position, and he belongs to the militia, by all means, give him the preference, but for a man to join the militia with the idea that therefore the Government must secure him a good position, with easy hours and better pay, seems to me radically wrong, and the sooner militiamen have been disabused of this idea the better it will be for all concerned.

While under this head, allow me to make a suggestion relative to drill and discipline.

I think you will agree with me that all military organizations should be well disciplined by well-drilled instructors. In order to obtain the best results in this regard, an officers' lyceum (school) should be organized for the purpose of instruction in the drill regulations and manual of guard duty. Meetings could be held once a week, and a suitable instructor elected. Members could be assigned subjects for lectures to be read before the school. After the lecture, the subject could be discussed. The drill regulations should be gone over carefully, but every member of the school should become proficient therein before the matter of lectures is attempted, however.

A non-commissioned officers' school should also be established for the purpose of studying drill regulations and manual of guard, with a commissioned officer as instructor.

They should be given practice in drilling the company, to enable them to become capable of taking command, in case of an emergency. Furthermore, as you have regular troops here, who drill with the militia, and as it is perfectly apparent that the regulars out-drill the militia, the regulars should have the right of the line, their proper place. By so doing, it



OSMAN PASHA
TURKEY'S GREAT SOLDIER.
Osman Pasha, commander-in-chief of the sultan's army, is one of the most distinguished soldiers of the Turkish empire. He is 65 years old and has had a brilliant career. His defense of Plevna was a remarkable feat.

seems to me that there would be more uniformity and precision in the movements, and at the same time, more of a source of instruction to the volunteers. I do not intend this, Mr. Editor, as a criticism, but offer it merely as a suggestion. Yours respectfully,
A SPECTATOR.
Honolulu, April 29, 1897.

LEFT YESTERDAY.

Points About People Who Are Passengers on the Australia.

Among the passengers who left on the Australia yesterday afternoon were:

Minister S. M. Damon and Maj. C. P. Lauka, who are on their way to England to represent Hawaii at the Queen's Jubilee.

Mons. Vizavona, who is returning to Paris to a business trip, who have been the transaction of certain business as well as the enjoyment of pleasure. Mons. Vizavona will make a short stay in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Baker and Miss Baker, returning to their home in San Francisco after a short visit here. These Californians expected to return by the Mariposa but were unable to secure accommodations.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, who will spend several months on a visit in Germany when Mr. Schaefer's old home will be visited.

Manager Hugh Morrison of Makaweli plantation, and Mrs. Morrison, off for Europe on a visit of three or four months.

Mrs. O. W. Ferris, Miss Norcross and the Misses Poulton, who have been visiting at the McGrew's and who are now on their way to their home in the States.

Mrs. Howison, returning East to meet her husband, Admiral Howison, recently promoted.

E. L. Fitzgerald and E. M. Greene of the Labor Commission, now on their way to New York on a visit to their sister. They may be gone a year.

James B. Castle, who is going to Washington and then to Winchester, Mass.

Miss Palmer and Miss Landers, returning to their home in the States. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle.

Geo. S. Harris, the Misses Harris and W. W. Harris and wife who will spend three months in the State of California.

Dr. C. Schumann, who will make an extended tour of several months in the States.

Mrs. Montague-Turner, so well known in musical circles here. Mrs. Turner may not return to the islands. She has all her household goods ready for shipment to the States at short notice.

Dr. M. E. Grossman, who goes on a short business trip to San Francisco.

Miss Berg, who has been visiting her brother on Maui for several months.

Miss Chaffee, who has been in Hawaii on a short trip. She spent an enjoyable time at the Volcano and expressed herself as highly pleased with the islands.

R. C. Montague, who returns to his old position as head of the Cham. Hillman Shipbuilding Company in Philadelphia. Mr. Montague came here several months ago to regain his health and thanks to the climate of Hawaii he has had that satisfaction.

Kamehameha Games.

There will be a game of baseball on the Kamehameha grounds Thursday afternoon between the students of Kamehameha School and a team from the U. S. S. Philadelphia. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Philadelphia's battalion will drill on the Kamehameha grounds sometime during the week. The men will be met in military style by the students.

A souvenir edition of "Handicraft" will be issued soon. It will contain a complete write-up on the recent camping-out trip in the country, with illustrations.

A double quartet from the ranks of the boys of Kamehameha will sing at the Sunday school exercises in Kaimakapili Church Sunday morning.

PLEASANTLY ENTERTAINED.

Reverend and Mrs. Osborne Received Last Night.

There was a very large gathering of the members of St. Andrew's Cathedral in the Sunday School room, last evening, on the occasion of a reception to the Rev. John and Mrs. Osborne, who have lately arrived to settle in Honolulu. The room was very prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. The reception lasted for about half an hour, after which the following musical program was presented:

1. Chorus—The Woodthrush.....Lang St. Andrew's Priory Pupils.
2. Duet—Adieu.....Nicola Miss Ward and Mr. G. S. Smithies.
3. Cello Solo—Romance.....Celtier Mr. Wray Taylor.
4. Song—Sweetheart, Sign no more.....Lynes Miss Kuhlmann Ward.
5. Chorus—Blue Bells of Scotland..Jolani College Choir.
6. Song—Non E Ver.....Mattel Mr. Geo. S. Smithies.

The various numbers gave much satisfaction to the audience, who applauded persistently. Miss Patch played most of the accompaniments on the piano with finished taste. After the program was concluded, the Rev. John Osborne made brief remarks, thanking those present on behalf of his wife and self for their kind reception. He had come to live and die here, and wanted to know every one connected with the church.

Then ice cream, coffee, lemonade, sandwiches and cake were handed around, and these good things were partaken of amid usual conversation. The evening was delightfully pleasant to all those who were present.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Entries for the coming tennis tournament opened at Thrum's bookstore yesterday morning. The association hopes that there will be no delay in the boy's entering their names.

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